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APPROVED FOR PUBLIC RELEASE; DISTRIBUTION UNLIMITED:

# STORAGE TEMPERATURE OF EXPLOSIVE HAZARD MAGAZINES

Part 3. OKINAWA AND JAPAN

by

I. S. Kurotori and H. C. Schafer Propulsion Development Department

ABSTRACT. Storage magazine temperature measurements (32, 548 data points) from Okinawa and Japan are under study. This data collection is for the purpose of establishing a temperature criterion by statistical methods for ordnance stored in explosive hazard magazines.

This report is the third of the series of reports which will cover explosive hazard magazine storage throughout the world. This report includes 30 figures and 14 tables.



# U.S. NAVAL ORDNANCE TEST STATION China Lake, California June 1967

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#### FOREWORD

This report is a continuation of the work covered in TP 4143, Part 1, American Desert and Part 2, Western Pacific. The effort described herein was undertaken by the U.S. Naval Ordnance Test Station (NOTS), China Lake, California, to determine the valid temperature environment of ordnance stored in "explosive hazard magazines" located in Okinawa and Japan.

It is expected that there will be sufficient interest generated among ordnance designers to warrant continued work in the study of storage temperatures in other areas of interest such as marineinduced arctic, etc. This is the third in a series of reports.

This work was supported by Task Assignment Number A33-536-711/216-1/F009-06-01.

This report has been reviewed for technical accuracy by Warren W. Oshel.

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Special acknowledgement is due Mrs. Ruth Massaro, who has generated via computer equipment, the pertinent graphs and statistics presented in this report.

# CONTENTS

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Introduc	tion	1
Backgro	ound	1
Instrum	entation	2
	of Data Retrieval and Reduction	
Results		3
Conclus	ions	10
Recomm	nendations	11
Appendi		
Α.		12
В.		
Ċ.		26
D.		
Figures		<b>T</b> ()
l.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
2		4
2.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the	_
2	Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa	5
3.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Magazines (1962-1965) at the	
	Naval Ordnance Facility, Sasebo, Japan	5
4.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Naval Ordnance Facility, Sasebo, Japan	6
5.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Naval Ordnance Facility, Sasebo, Japan	6
6.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	7
7.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	,
• •	Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan	7
8.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	•
0.	Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan	0
9.		0
7.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the	_
10	Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan	9
10.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka, Japan	9
11.	The Average Maximum and Average Minimum	
	Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the	
	Naval Ordnance Facility Vokocuka Javan	1 0

12.	Typical Data Card	13
13.	Typical Microfilm Data	13
14.	Aperture Card with Microfilm Insert	14
15.	NAF, Okinawa, Magazine 2XC3	18
16.	NAF, Okinawa, Magazine 2XC10	18
17.	NAF, Okinawa, Magazine 2Y9	19
18.	NOF, Sasebo, Japan, Magazine 1ZCZ3, Tunnel	19
19.	NOF, Sasebo, Japan, Magazine 12SZ5	20
20.	NOF, Sasebo, Japan, Magazine 2YY17	20
21.	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, Magazine 2LCY2	21
22.	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, Magazine 2SH2	22
23.	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, Magazine 4XClB	22
24.	NAS, Atsugi, Japan, Magazine 9SH2	23
25.	NAS, Atsugi, Japan, Magazine 9YC3	23
26.	NAS, Atsugi, Japan, Magazine 6X2	24
27.	NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, Magazine 3XCT13, Tunnel	24
28.	NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, Inside of Magazine 5ZC9,	
	Tunnel	25
29.	NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, Magazine 3XT15	25
30.	Gaussian Distribution and Skewed Distribution	27
Tables:		
1.	Data Summary by Station and Magazine Type	3
2.	Punchcard Data	
3.	Storage Magazine Description	15
4.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	-
••	Earth-Covered Storage Magazines, Monthly	
	Summaries, NAF, Okinawa	28
5.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	-
	Non-Earth-Covered Storage Magazines, Monthly	
	Summaries, NAF, Okinawa	30
6.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	
	Earth-Covered and Non-Earth-Covered Storage,	
	Monthly Summaries, NOF, Sasebo, Japan	32
7.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	-
	Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NOF, Sasebo, Japan	34
8.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	
٠.	Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NOF, Sasebo, Japan	35
9.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	
, ,	Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	36
10.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	,
10.	Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan	38
11.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	,
* * *	Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NAS, Atsugi, Japan	40

12.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	
	Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NAS, Atsugi, Japan	41
13.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	
	Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NOF, Yokosuka, Japan	44
14.	Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in	
	Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries,	
	NOF, Yokosuka, Japan	45

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#### INTRODUCTION

Environmental temperature criteria are a major controlling factor in the design of all types of ordnance. However, the accepted temperature criteria, as set forth in Military Specifications, may be such that there are ordnance that actually meet the needs of our Naval services and yet have failed over-strenuous qualification requirements. It is important then, that the actual temperature environment of ordnance be studied to substantiate existing temperature specifications or to revise the limitations in accordance with the true findings.

#### SCOPE

This report covers a comparatively small area of the storage environment of explosive ordnance. Storage temperatures (data points) were obtained from Naval facilities located in Okinawa and Japan in order to study temperatures within storage magazines. These data points were obtained by the personnel at the Naval Air Facility (NAF), Naha, Okinawa; the Naval Ordnance Facility (NOF), Sasebo, Japan; the Marine Corps Air Station (MCAS), Iwakuni, Japan; the Naval Air Station (NAS), Atsugi, Japan; and the Naval Ordnance Facility (NOF), Yokosuka, Japan, for use in their ammunition safety programs.

The data reported herein are comprised of the measured air temperatures inside the described structures only. Any ordnance stored in these structures cannot be expected to thermally follow the variations in temperature of the enclosed air. The difference in mass between the two can be expected to prevent this. Therefore, any temperature herein reported can be treated as "conservative" for ordnance stored in these explosive hazarl magazines.

#### BACKGROUND

This study in magazine temperature is the third of the series which will cover worldwide storage magazine temperatures. Part 1 covered the desert regions of the Western United States; Part 2, the tropics of the Western Pacific. As is true with temperature data from storage magazines from the desert and tropics, data from Okinawa and Japan are available because of the requirements set forth in the Navy Bureau of Orenarce Publication, OP5, Ammunition Ashore, Handling, Storing and Shipping, which defines a requirement for the maintenance of magazine air maximum and minimum temperature records.

#### INSTRUMENTATION

The magazine temperature data were obtained through the use of "horseshoe" maximum and minimum mercury thermometers. These thermometers are equipped with steel "tattletale" devices that float on the mercury and remain at the highest and lowest temperature positions reached during the measurement period. The ordnance men reset the tattletales with a magnet after reading the indicated maximum and minimum temperature for the measurement period. The manufacturers of the thermometers (Taylor, Weksler, Moeller) warrant that the temperature readings are accurate to within 2°F at the time of delivery to the Navy. These thermometers are mounted on the inside forward face or the back wall of the explosive hazard magazines at about eye level (standard procedure).

The non-standard magazines such as tunnels, may not allow the placement of the thermometers at the standard locations within the magazine. Thermometers have been observed to be mounted on boards, or even bare, and situated for convenience even in standard types of magazines.

#### METHOD OF DATA RETRIEVAL AND REDUCTION

All available storage magazine temperature data from the NAF, Nahz, Okinawa; NOF, Sasebo, Japan; MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan; NAS, Atsugi, Japan; and NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, were collected and sent to the Analysis Branch, Propulsion Development Department at NOTS, China Lake, California. The raw data were reduced to meaningful statistics. The significant points of interest for each location were tabulated. These were (1) the number of temperature measurements collected, (2) the number of measured temperatures exceeding 90°F for each month, and (3) the average maximum and the average minimum temperature for each month.

The raw data input consisted of summary sheets of the maximum and minimum temperatures organized by magazine area, magazine type and the date of the readings. The information on the summary sheets was transferred to IBM punchcards. A computer was then used to reduce the information into the statistics previously mentioned. The steps by which the raw data were processed are explained in detail in Appendix A.

#### RESULTS

A summarization of the data points exceeding 90°F and 100°F from both earth-covered and non-earth-covered magazines for storage magazines located in Okinawa and Japan is presented in Table 1.

The results presented in Table 1 give an indication of temperatures to be expected from explosive hazard magazines in Pkinawa and Japan. It must be remembered, however, that the apparent differences in temperature between locations is, to some extent, due to the construction of the individual storage magazines. (The descriptions of the magazine classifications pertinent to this report are given in Appendix B.)

TABLE 1. Data Summary by Station and Magazine Type.

Storage Locations	Magazine Type	Years <sup>a</sup>	Ир	Tomas		Maximum Recorded Temperature	
Naval Air Facility	Earth-covered	3	503	45	1	107	
Naha, Okinawa	Non-earth-covered	3	566	181	6	105	
Naval Ordnance Facility	Earth-covered	4	296	0	0	84	
Sasebo, Japan	Non-earth-covered	1	352	18	2	100	
Marine Corps	Earth-covered	3	2680	133	33	114	
Air Station Iwakuni, Japan	Non-earth-covered	3	929	157	20	117	
Naval Air Station	Earth-covered	1	907	6	1	100	
Atsugi, Japan	Non-earth-covered	4	1961	183	0	99	
Naval Ordnance Facility Yokosuka, Japan	Earth-covered Non-earth-covered	1	1879 825	3 32	o 0	90 96	

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Length of time in complete calendar years.

 $<sup>^{\</sup>mbox{b}}$  Number of data poir  $^{\mbox{\tiny Pl}}$  represented in the sample .

The average maximum and minimum temperatures of each month for the five magazine sites are shown in Fig. 1 through 11. Figures 1, 4, 6, 8, and 10 are the data reported from earth-covered explosive hazard magazines at these various locations. Figures 2, 5, 7, 9, and 11 are the data reported from the non-earth-covered magazines. The upper lines in Fig. 1 through 11 represent the monthly observed average maximums and the lower lines represent the observed average minimums.

Figures 1 and 2 include the years 1 January 1964 through 31 December 1966, for the Naval Air Facility, Naha, Okinawa.

Figure 3 includes the years April 1962 through December 1965 for the Naval Ordnance Facility, Sasebo, Japan. This plot includes temperature data from both earth-covered and non-earth-covered magazines; the temperature data had not been identified with magazines.

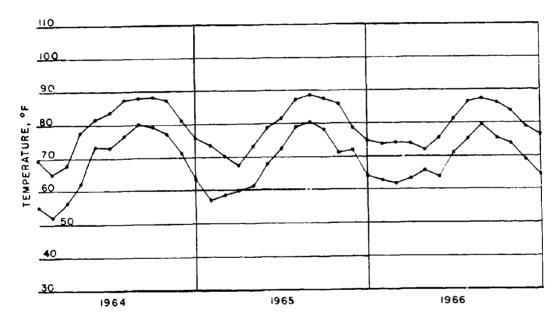


FIG. 1. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the NAF, Naha, Okinawa.

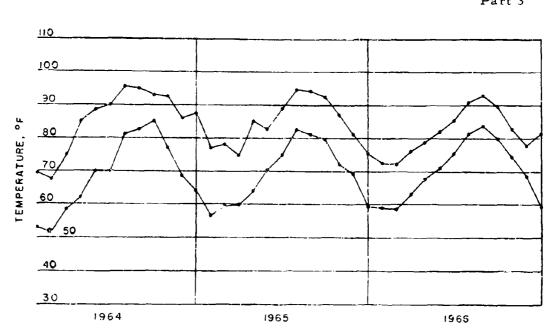


FIG. 2. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the NAF, Naha, Okinawa.

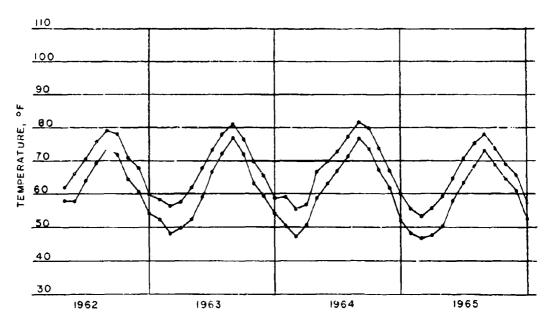
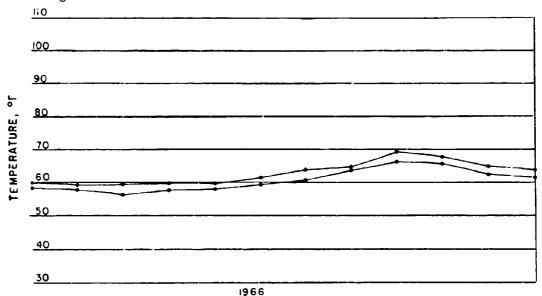


FIG. 3. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Magazines at the NOF, Sasebo, Japan.

Figures 4 and 5 cover the year of 1966 for the Naval Ordnance Facility, Sasebo, Japan. These figures are the separated extension of Fig. 3.



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FIG. 4. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the NOF, Sasebo, Japan.

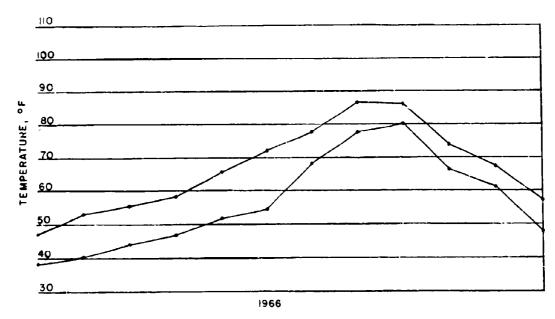


FIG. 5. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the NOF, Sascho, Japan.

Figures 6 and 7 include the years July 1963 through December 1966 for the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan.

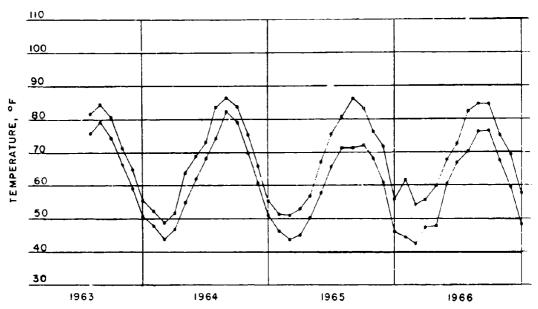


FIG. 6. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan.

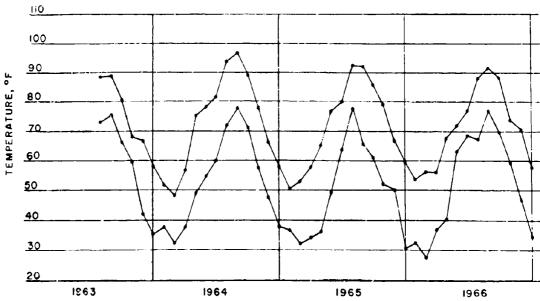


FIG. 7. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan.

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Figure 8 includes the years March 1965 through December 1966 for earth-covered magazines at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan.

Figure 9 includes the years June 1961 through March 1964 and March 1965 through December 1966, for non-earth-covered magazines at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan.

Figures 10 and 11 cover the year of 1966 for the Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka, Japan.

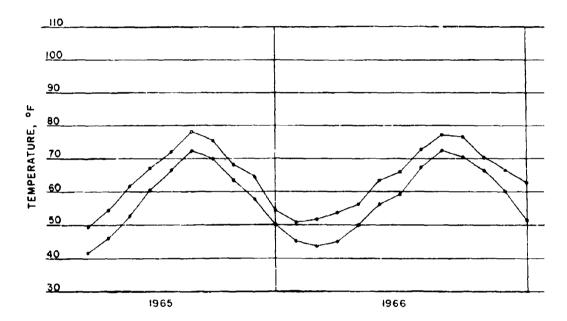


FIG. 8. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan.

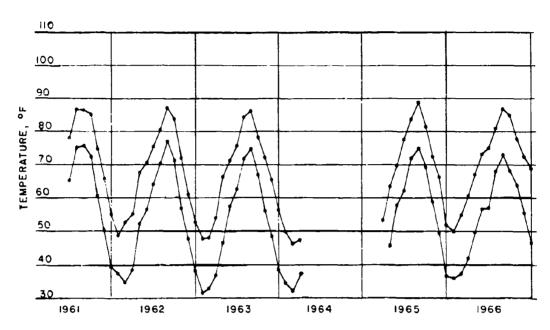


FIG. 9. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the Naval Air Station, Atsugi, Japan.

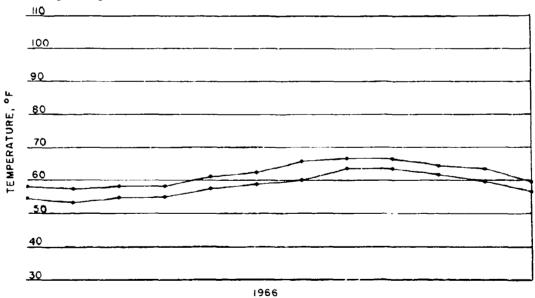


FIG. 10. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Earth-Covered Magazines at the Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka, Japan.





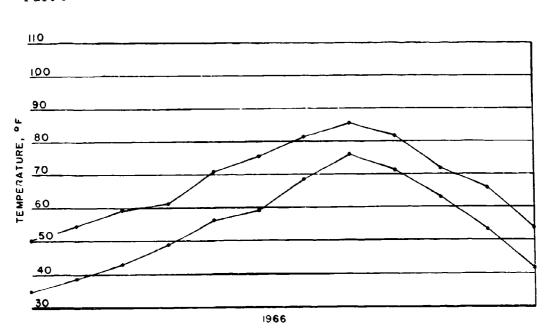


FIG. 11. The Average Maximum and Average Minimum Temperatures of Non-Earth-Covered Magazines at the Naval Ordnance Facility, Yokosuka, Japan.

The data from which the plots of Fig. 1-11 were taken are included in Appendix C. These data include the number of measured points from which the averages and the standard deviations were computed. The importance of reporting these data and the implications arising therefrom are discussed in Appendix D.

#### CONCLUSIONS

Assuming that the data are representative of the enclosed air temperatures encountered in the explosive hazard magazines located in Okinawa and Japan, the results indicate that ordnance, explosives, propellants, pyroterisics, etc., stored in these storage magazines will probably never be subjected to temperatures exceeding 120°F for surface magazines and 115°F for earth-covered magazines (See Appendix D).

It has been found that the type of storage structure determines, to some extent, the storage temperatures (see Results and Appendix B). The temperature differences are, however, such that further detailed

study of structure effects on enclosed air temperatures is not warranted at the present time. Even the maximum air temperature (117°F) recorded in the non-earth-covered SH type shelter located at the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan is nowhere near the existing storage specification temperature of 165°F.

Parts 1, 2, and 3 of this series of reports have, to a large extent, statistically established that the maximum storage specification air temperature of 165°F is not to be found in the explosive hazard magazines located in the desert, tropics, Okinawa, or Japan.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

This report does not cover the minimum 11-year period of one solar cycle required to provide a thorough representation of the storage temperatures in Okinawa and Japan. Therefore, these reports, Parts 1, 2, and 3 of Storage Magazine Temperatures, should be used as a basis for the continuation of this program.

These reports on storage magazine enclosed air temperatures and oncoming similar reports should be used as a basis for the updating of the storage temperature requirements of the Military Specifications to which ordnance are designed.

It is also recommended that as significantly more data become available, this work be revised so that the trends become more obvious to the designer of new ordnance.

#### Appendix A

#### DATA HANDLING

The procedure for handling the storage temperature data is as follows:

Step 1. The applicable data are keypunched onto IBM type cards from the temperature summary sheets as received from the ammunition storage facility as shown in Table 2.

TABLE 2. Punchcard Data.

	Month	Month Day		Type of Magazine	Temperatu Low	Temperature Reading. Low High	
Example	04	08	65	1YC7	45	48	Atsugi, Japan
Card Column	3 -	   	  8 	18-26	36-38	42-44	55-79

- Step 2. The punched cards (step 1) are sorted in the following manner:
  - a. Storage location: NAF, Okinawa; NOF, Sasebo, Japan; MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan; NAS, Atsugi, Japan; NCF, Yokosuka, Japan.
  - b. Each group of cards by location into calendar sequence by:
    - (1) Month
    - (2) Day
    - (3) Year
- Step 3. The "input deck" consists of: (1) UNIVAC 1108 computer program (450-52), (2) the sorted cards from step 2, and (3) a "total card" with the number of months of data included in columns 4 and 5. The computer program, 450-52, computes the averages and standard deviations of maximum and minimum temperatures of each month.
- Step 4. The resulting output from step 3 consists of the output deck with averages and standard deviations of maximum and minimum temperatures punched in the cards as shown in Fig. 12. Microfilms containing data for each month; as sorted in step 2, are processed by the computer. Figure 13 is a photographic reproduction of a typical microfilm.

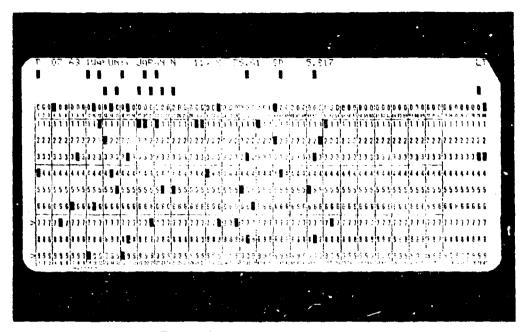


FIG. 12. Typical Data Card.

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CATE	* 0	7 63			t-	CATIO	N = 16	AKUN1,	JAFAN									
N =	114			MEAN =	75	. 6 1		\$	TANCAR	CEVI	ATTON =	5	. 217	NO.04	ER 90	- 1	МАХ	: o.
CATE	2 K.)																	
75.	45.	75.	67.	75.	74.	70.	70.	75.	75.	70.	77.	75.	75.	74.	74.	70.	76.	68.
				75.														
				75.														
				75.														
				eo.														
85.	82.	eo.	82.	80.	88.	84.	94,	72.	85.	85.	75.	80.	76.	80.	80.	85.	75.	72.

FIG. 13. Typical Microfilm Data.

- Step 5. The output deck created in step 4 is reproduced on aperture cards. The microfilm of step 4 is cut in segments and mounted on an aperture card as shown in Fig. 14.
- Step 6. The output deck is assembled with another UNIVAC 1108 computer program (450-53) and fed into the computer. The output from the computer is a curve such as that illustrated in Fig. 1 which plots the aver maximum and minimum temperatures for the effective dates of the output deck knowledge. The microfilm of this curve is also mounted on an aperture card.

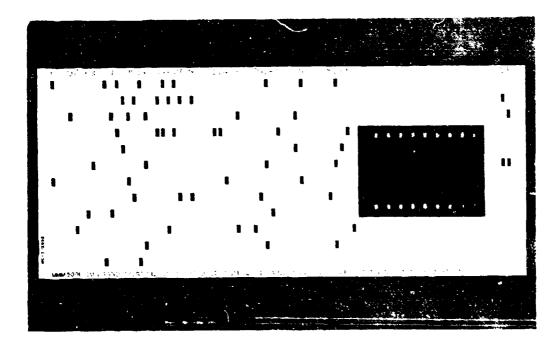


FIG. 14. Aperture Card with Microfilm Insert.

## Appendix B

#### CLASSIFICATION OF MAGAZINES

Storage magazines differ in construction and deployment for the type of ammunition that is to be stowed. The storage magazines from which the temperature data have been collected differ greatly in that their classifications range from Explosive Hazard Magazines to storehouses. Their construction, labeling, maintenance, etc., and the frequency at which temperature measurements were taken are in accordance with the document "Ammunition Ashore Handling, Stowing, and Shipping," OP5, Vol. 1, second revision. The letter designations, intact as established by OP5, are presented in Table 3, so that the reader should have no difficulty in distinguishing between types of magazines that are found at the specified locations in the tropics.

In order to indicate the type of magazine, OP5 requires that the letter T is added if the magazine is earth-covered and barracaded; the letter C is added if the magazine is earth-covered but the door is not barracaded; and the letter S is added if the magazine is not earth-covered but is barracaded.

It is pointed out to the reader that in some cases the magazines at various facilities are not identified in accordance with OP5.

TABLE 3. Storage Magazine Description.

L to N Inclusive and Y Fire Hazard--Powder (Bulk, Semifixed or Bag Ammunition), Pyrotechnics, Ignition Fuzes and Primers, Small Arms, Smoke Drums, Chemical Ammunition.

Dimensions (nominal)	Normal Explosive Limit	Letter Designator
50' x 100'	500,000 lbs 500,000 lbs 500,000 lbs 300,000 lbs 125,000 lbs 125,000 lbs	L L D M N N
Miscellaneous or non- standard size	Dependent upon location, size, and construction	Y

TABLE 3. (Contd). P and Z Missile Hazard--Projectile and Fixed Ammunition

Dimensions (nominal)	Maximum Explosive Limit	Letter Designator		
50' x 100'	143,000 lbs	P		
25' x 80' triple arch	143,000 lbs (total for three arches)	P		
52' dome (Corbetta type)	143,000 lbs	D		
Miscellaneous or non- standard size	143,000 lbs	Z		

A to K Inclusive and W, and X Explosion Hazard--High Explosive (Pulk, Depth Charges, Mines, Warheads, Bombs, etc.) Fuzes, Detonators, Exploders, Black Powder

Dimensions (nominal)	Normal Use	Normal Explosive Limit	Letter Designator
25' x 80' arch type (igloo)	High explosives	250,000 lbs	A
25' x 50' arch type (igloo)	High explosives	143,000 lbs	В
25' x 40' arch type (igloo)	High explosives	143,000 lbs	В
39' x 44' or 32' x 44' (war- head type)	High explosives	250,000 lbs	W .
12' x 17' (box type)	Black powder	20,000 lbs	E
Miscellaneous or nonstandard size	High explosives	Dependent upon size, location, and con- struction	х
25' x 20' arch type (igloo)	Fuze and deto- nator	70,000 lbs	F
Dimensions vary (gallery or tunnel type)	High explosives	250,000 lbs	G

TABLE 3. (Contd).

Dimensions (nominal)	Normal Use	Normal Explosive Limit	Letter Designator		
10' x 14'	Fuze and deto-	15,000 lbs	Н		
10' x '7'	Fuze and deto- nator	7,500 lbs	Н		
6' x 8'8'' (keyport type)	High explosives	4,000 lbs	К		

# Miscellaneous Magazines

Dimensions (nominal)	Type	Letter Designator
25' x 68'	Smoke drum type	SD SD SD SH

Type of Hazard	Letter Designator			
Explosive hazard magazine Fire hazard magazine Missile hazard magazine	X Y Z			

## NAVAL AIR FACILITY, NAHA, OKINAWA

There are 22 storage magazines from which the temperature data were taken. Seventeen magazines are earth-covered with letter designations LC, YC, XZC, and XTX (Fig. 15). Five magazines are non-earth-covered as shown in Fig. 16 and 17.

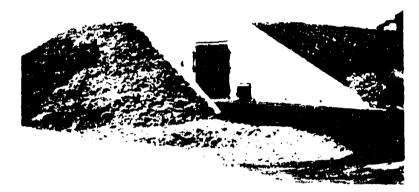


FIG. 15. NAF, Okinawa, Magazine 2XC3.



FIG. 16. NAF, Okinawa, Magazine 2XC10.

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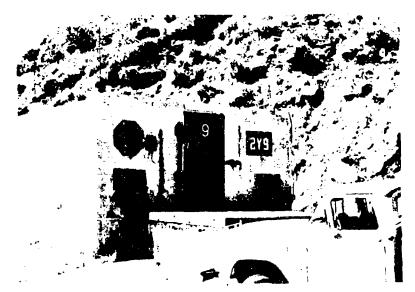


FIG. 17. NAF, Okinawa, Magazine 2Y9.

## NAVAL ORDNANCE FACILITY, SASEBO, JAPAN

There are 52 magazines from which temperature data were taken. Sixteen magazines are earth-covered with letter designators ZTZ, ZCZ, XTX, XCX, and XC (Fig. 18). Thirty-six non-earth-covered magazines with letter designators ZSZ, YY, YSY, YS, ZZ, Y, XCX, XX, and SH (Fig. 19 and 20).



FIG. 18. NOF, Sasebo, Japan, Magazine 1ZCZ3, Tunnel.



FIG. 19. NOF, Sasebo, Japan, Magazine 1ZSZ5.

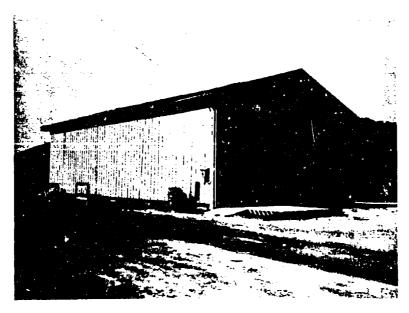


FIG. 20. NOF, Sasebo, Japan, Magazine 2YY17.

#### MARINE CORPS AIR STATION, IWAKUNI, JAPAN

There are 30 magazines from which temperature data were taken. Eighteen are earth-covered with letter designations XC, LCY, AT, and HT (Fig. 21). Twelve are non-earth-covered magazines with letter designators Y, SH, RX, Z, and X (Fig. 22). The highest recorded temperature (114°F) of an earth-covered magazine was from the magazine 4XClB as shown in Fig. 23. A close look at the photograph will reveal that the thermometer is located at the base of the magazine very near the door; the reason for the high temperatures recorded from this magazine. The highest recorded temperature (117°F) of a non-earth-covered structure was from magazine 2SH2; a corrugated metal building with very little ventilation as shown in Fig. 22.

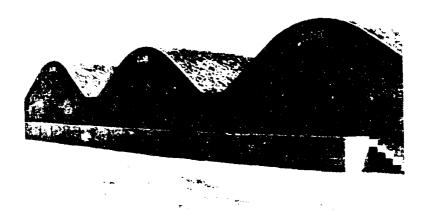
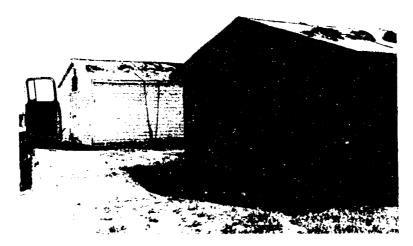


FIG. 21. MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, Magazine 2LCY2.



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FIG. 22. MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, Magazine 2SH2.



FIG. 23. MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan, Magazine 4XC1B.

# NAVAL AIR STATION, ATSUGI, JAPAN

There are 42 magazines from which temperature data were taken. Twenty-one magazines are earth-covered with letter designations YC, XC, and 9SH2 (see Fig. 24 and 25). Twenty-one magazines are non-earth-covered with the letter designations SH, and X (Fig. 26).

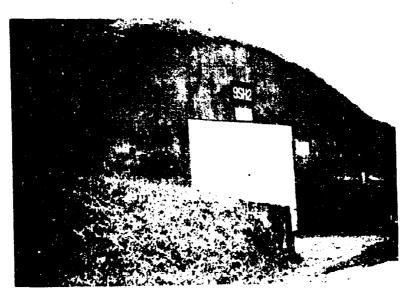


FIG. 24. NAS, Atsugi, Japan, Magazine 9SH2.

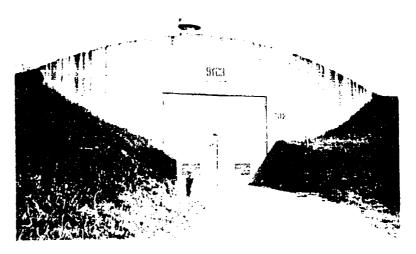


FIG. 25. NAS, Atsugi, Japan, Magazine 9YC3.



新聞の記載の「新聞の表記を記している」とは、「これのです」である。 「「「「「「」」」というでは、「「」「「」「「」」では、「」「」」というです。

FIG. 26. NAS Atsugi, Japan, Magazine 6X2.

# NAVAL ORDNANCE FACILITY, YOKOSUKA, JAPAN

There are 71 magazines from which temperature data were taken. Forty-seven magazines are earth-covered with letter designations YC, ZC, YCT, XCT, XC, XT, and ZCT (Fig. 27 and 28). Twenty-four magazines are non-earth-covered with letter designations Z, Y, XS, YS, X, ZS, and magazines 3XT15, 3XT17, and 3XT18. (Magazine 3XT15 is shown in Fig. 29.)



FIG. 27. NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, Magazine 3XCT13, Tunnel.

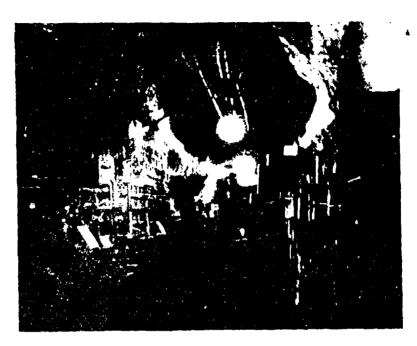


FIG. 28. NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, Inside of Magazine 5ZC8, Tunnel.

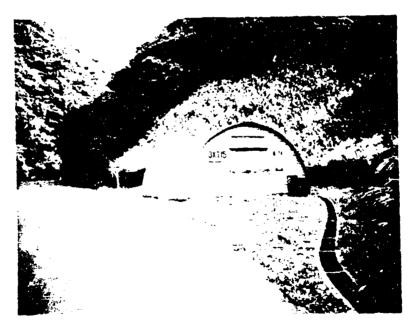


FIG. 29. NOF, Yokosuka, Japan, Magazine 3XT15.

#### Appendix C

#### APPLICABLE STATISTICS

The standard deviation given along with the average maximum and average minimum temperature is a measure of dispersion (precision, reproducibility, spread, scatter, etc.) of temperatures within the month. If it is assumed that the temperature readings within each month are dispersed normally (Gaussian distribution) then the standard deviation ( $\sigma$ ) can easily be used for calculating the percentage of temperature readings that would exceed nominal temperatures. The Gaussian distribution is a group of measurements that has its measured frequencies bell-shaped about the average. That is, the spread of measurements below and above the averages would appear as, equally descending bell-shaped curves on either side of the average. Skewness is a term used to define the degree of departure from the symmetrical bell-shaped curve. Figure 30 presents this Gaussian information. The distributions for within-month temperatures differ from month to month in that the skewness of these distributions differ. However, the skewness is never so extreme that the assumption of normality, which can easily provide the prediction of approximate percentage points, can be discarded.

Temperature averages for the five storage sites in Japan and Okinawa under consideration in this report are given in Tables 4-14. An explanation of the symbols is as follows:

D = Date, followed by month and year

N = number of data points measured

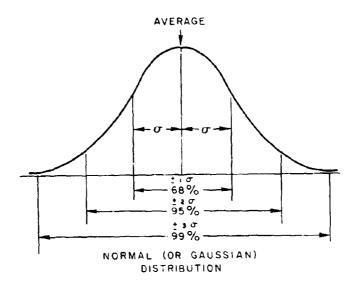
X = average

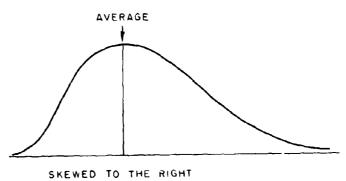
SD = standard deviation

LT = low temperature (minimum)

Fr = high temperature (maximum)

For a Gaussian distribution, the average  $(\mu)$  minus 1 standard deviation  $(\sigma)$  to the average  $(\mu)$  plus 1 standard deviation  $(\sigma)$ , that is  $\mu \pm 1\sigma$ , includes approximately 68% of all the values of the distribution. Similarly  $\mu \pm 2\sigma$  covers 95% and  $\mu \pm 3\sigma$  covers 99% of all the values of the distribution.





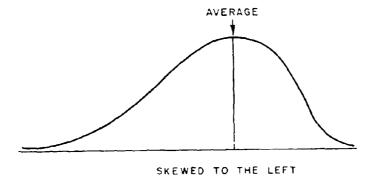


FIG. 30. Gaussian Distribution and Skewed Distributions.

TABLE 4. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage Magazines, Monthly Summaries, NAF, Okinawa.

		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					_
D	U1 64 NAF,OK		12 X	55.25	ริบ	4.115	LT
Ċ	01 64 NAF + OK		12 X	69.42	SU	2.811	HT
υ	02 64 NAF+OK		12 X	52.25	SD	3.194	LT
Ü	02 64 NAF+OK		12 X	65.3 <b>3</b>	รบ	3.939	ΗT
Ü	U3 64 NAFIOK	INAWA N	12 X	56.42	<b>S</b> ()	3.704	LT
ΰ	03 64 NAF+OK	INAWA N	12 X	67.83	50	2.406	HT
D	- 04 64 NAF≠QK	INAWA N	12 X	62.35	SD	4.119	LT
ນ	04 64 NAF.OK	INAWA N	12 X	77.75	SD	1.603	HT
Ü	05 64 NAF.OK	INAWA N	12 X	73,33	SD	2.103	LT
Ū	05 64 NAF , OK	INAWA II	12 X	81.85	SD	4.152	HT
U	106 04 NAF+UK	ITIAWA N	12 X	73.00	<b>S</b> ()	2.000	LT
Ü	06 64 NAF OK	IIIAWA N	12 X	83.67	SU	5.114	HT
Ü	07 64 NAF . UK	IMAWA N	12 X	76.58	SD	4.776	LT
D	07 64 NAF . UK	IHAWA N	12 X	87.50	SD	4.011	HT
D	08 64 MAF+OK	N AWAHI	11 X	80.09	SD	3.754	LT
Ū	08 64 NAF. UK		11 X	88.09	SU	2.914	HT
D	09 64 NAF+OK	INAWA N	11 X	79.18	SD	3.311	LT
Ē)	09 04 NAF. OK		11 X	88.36	Sΰ	3.171	нт
Ū	10 04 NAF, OK		11 X	77,18	SU	2.026	LT
Ū	10 64 NAF . UK		ii x	87.27	50	2.724	HT
ō	11 64 NAF , OK		li x	71.27	50	4.221	LT
Ď	11 64 NAF, OK		11 X	81.09	รบ	3.270	HT
Ď	12 64 NAF OK		11 X	63.27	SU	3.069	LT
Ď	12 04 NAF, UK		11 X	75.73	SD	3.289	HT
ΰ	01 65 NAF OK		11 X	56.91	SU	5.108	LT
Ď	01 05 MAF. OK		ii x	73.55	SD	3.387	HT
ΰ	02 65 NAF OK		17 X	58.59	5D	5,557	LT
ũ	02 05 NAF OK		17 X	70.24	SD	4 176	HT
ŭ	03 05 NAFICK		17 X	59.70	SD	2, 73	LT
Ū	03 65 NAF OK		17 X	67.35	SU	3.121	HT
Ü	U4 65 NAF OK		17 X	61.29	SD	2.305	LT
ม	04 65 NAF OK		17 X	73.24	SU	3.615	нŤ
Ü	05 05 NAF OK		17 X	67.76	SD	1.921	LT
ā	05 05 NAF OK		17 X	78.71	SD	4.858	HT
Ď	06 65 NAF. OK		17 X	72.53	SD	1.972	LŤ
Ö	06 65 NAF OK		17 X	81.59	SD	3.163	HT
ŭ	07 65 NAF OK	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	17 X	78.94	SD	3.303	LT
Ď	07 05 NAF+OK		17 X	87.24	SD	2.840	HT
Ď	08 65 NAF+UK		17 X	80.41	SD	2.425	LT
υ	08 65 NAF, UK		17 X	88.59	SD		
b	09 05 NAF OK		17 X	78.18		3.104	HT
-				_	SD	2.404	LT
Đ	09 05 NAF; UK		17 X	87.53	SD	3.659	HT
D	10 65 NAF+OK	INAWA N	17 X	71.12	SD	4.470	LT

TABLE 4. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage Magazines, Monthly Summaries, NAF, Okinawa (Contd).

υ	10 65 NAF + OKTHAN	Α (1	17 X	86.00	50	7.425	HT
Ü	11 65 HAF JUKITIAN	Α 11	17 X	71.68	Su	2.595	LT
IJ	11 ob WAF OKINAN	Λ Η	17 X	78.65	SD	3.552	HT
U	12 65 HAF OKTHAN	W N	17 X	63.83	รม	4.196	LT
Ŋ	12 65 HAF OKTHAN	7. H	17 X	74.71	SU	3.584	HT
υ	U1 OD HAFTUKIHAN	Λ ti	16 X	62.55	SD	4.289	LT
ט	UI SO NAFFORTHAN	A 11	16 X	73.69	SÜ	4.672	HT
υ	02 66 NAF OKINA	A N	10 X	61.69	SD	7.543	LT
υ	02 OF HAFFOKINAS	A N	10 X	74.12	รับ	5.071	HT
Ü	US OU HAF OKTHAW	N A	17 X	63.18	Sú	5.235	LT
D	03 OF HAF OKINAW	Λ 11	17 X	73.76	SD	3.849	HT
υ	U4 66 NAF OKINAW	ι Λ 11	10 X	65.60	SD	3.098	LT
D	U4 66 HAF+UKIHAW	$\kappa \sim \kappa$	10 X	71.80	SD	3.048	HIT
Ð	05 66 NAF OKINA	A N	7 X	63.57	SU	1.813	LT
Ü	05 66 NAFFORINAW	iA II	7 X	75.43	SD	3.735	HT
υ	06 66 HAFFOKIHAW	A N	15 X	70.93	รม	2.251	LT
Ð	U6 60 NAFFOKINA	A II	15 X	31.20	SD	2.396	HT
D	07 66 NAF+OKINA	N A.	15 X	75.13	รบ	3.902	LT
υ	07 60 NAF OKINA	·/\ 11	15 X	86.33	รม	3.155	HT
D	U8 65 NAF+OKINA	(A 11	15 X	79.40	รบ	4.007	LT
U	- 08 66 NAF OKINA	A N	15 X	87.27	SD	2,344	HT
D	- 09 og HAFFOKTNA.	٧ 11	10 X	75.25	รม	3.606	LT
υ	09 66 NAFFOKINAW	(1) A.	16 X	86.00	SD	3.356	HT
Ü	10 66 HAF OKTNAN	14 A1	17 X	73.70	รบ	3.231	LT
D	10 oo NAF,UKILAW	iA D	17 X	83.70	SD	5.652	HT
Ð	11 66 NAF→OKINA	.A ii	17 X	68.94	รถ	4.007	LT
D	11 66 NAF.OKINAW	./. N	17 X	73 • 원광	SD	2.977	itT
U	12 OU HAF + UK 11.A.	W N	10 X	64.20	รม	5.371	LT
Ú	12 66 NAF OKINAW	in N	10 X	76.30	SD	3.860	HT

TABLE 5. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage Magazines, Monthly Summaries, NAF, Okinawa.

υ	U1 64 NAF+UKINAWA	N	2 X	53.00	SU	2.828	LT
Ü	01 64 NAF, OKINAWA	N	2 X	69.50	SD	4.950	HT
ΰ	02 64 NAF OKINAWA	N	2 X	51.50	รม	.707	LT
Ü	02 04 NAF OKIHAWA	N	2 X	67.50	รถ	.707	HT
D	03 64 NAFFOKINAWA	11	2 X	58.50	รม	3.536	LT
D	03 64 NAF OKINAWA	Ν	2 X	75.00	SD	000	HT
D	04 64 HAF OKIHAWA	N	2 X	62.00	รม	2.828	LJ
D	04 64 NAF + OKINAWA	11	2 X	85.00	SD	000	HIT 🗋
D	05 64 NAF OKINANA	N	2 X	70.00	SO	000	LT
Ď	US 64 MAF. UKIMAWA	N	2 X	88.5U	SD	2.121	HT
Ü	U6 64 HAF OKINAWA	N	2. X	70.00	SD	1.414	•
ΰ	U6 64 MAF, OKINAWA	N	2 X	90.00	50	4.243	
Ď	07 64 MAF OKINAWA	N	2 X	81.00	SD	1.414	
Ü	07 64 NAF. OKINAWA	N	2 X	95.50	SÜ	.707	HT
ũ	08 64 NAF+OKINAWA	N	2 X	82.50	รม	.707	LT
Ū	U8 64 NAF OKINAWA	N	2 X	95.00	SD	000	HT
Ū	09 64 NAF UKINAWA	Ν	2 X	85.00	รง	1.414	LT
Ď	09 64 NAF OKINAWA	N	2 X	43.00	50	000	HT
ΰ	10 64 NAF OKINAWA	N	2 X	77.00	SU	2.828	LT
Ď	10 04 NAF, UKINAWA	N	2 X	92.50	SD	.707	HT
Ď	11 04 NAF OKINAWA	N	2 X	68.50	SD	2.121	LT
Ü	11 64 NAF+OKINAWA	14	2 X	86.00	รบ	1.414	HT
U	12 64 NAF + OKINAWA	11	2 X	64.00	SD	5.657	LT
ΰ	12 64 NAF + OKINAWA	Ν	2 X	87.50	SD	14.849	HT
Ď	U1 65 NAF + OKINAWA	N	2 X	56.50	SD	<b>3.</b> 5 <b>3</b> 6	LT
Ü	01 65 NAF + OKINAWA	N	2 X	77.00	รถ	2.828	HT
Ď	UZ 65 NAF , UKINAWA	Ν	3 X	59.33	SD	1.155	LT
Ū	02 US HAF OKINAWA	N	3 X	<b>7</b> 8.00	SD	5.196	нT
IJ	03 65 HAF + OKINAWA	N	3 X	59.67	SD	5.508	LT
D	03 65 HAF, OKINAWA	N	3 X	74.67	SD	1.155	HT
U	04 65 NAF. OKINAWA	N	3 X	64.00	SĐ	4.000	LT
D	04 65 NAF OKINAWA	N	3 X	85,00	SD	2.(30	HT
Ü	US 65 NAF + UKINAWA	14	24 X	70,29	SD	1.398	LT
IJ	US 65 NAF OKINAWA	Ν	24 X	82.71	SU	2.074	HT
ເນ	U6 65 NAFIOKINAWA	N	25 X	74.84	SO	2.528	LT
Ü	G6 65 HAF+UKIHAWA	Ν	25 X	89.00	SD	3.055	HT
U	U7 65 NAFFOKINAWA	11	25 X	82.44	SD	1.583	LT
υ	07 55 HAFFOKIHAWA	11	25 X	લ્4•€ ઇ	SU	1.658	HT
a	UB 65 NAF, OKITIAWA	Ν	25 X	81.00	SD	2.021	LT
υ	UB 65 HAF OKIHAWA	1.1	25 X	94.24	SD	1.921	HT
Ü	U9 65 NAF+OKIHAWA	N	25 X	79.44	SD	1,557	LŢ
Ü	09 65 NAF+OKINAWA	11	25 X	92.40	SU	1.472	HT
U	10 ob HAF+UKINAWA	Ν	24 X	72.04	SD	4.582	LY

TABLE 5. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage Magazines, Monthly Summaries, NAF, Okinawa (Contd).

Ð	10 of HAF + UKIHAWA	11	24 X	87.00	50	5.509	111
نا	11 65 HAF + UKTI AWA	f.i	25 X	59.24	5!)	2.146	LT
U	11 65 HAF+OKTHAWA	11	25 X	81.20	SU	2.483	HiT
D	12 of HAF + UKINAWA	!4	2: X	59.31	Sil	3.496	L.T
υ	12 05 HAF . UKTHAWA	11	20 X	75.27	445	3.219	HT
0	U1 ob MAF + OKIMAWA	ł J	24 X	58,62	Siz	3.412	LT
Ö	UI OD NAFFOKILANA	- 17	211 1	72.50	SU	4.453	HT
ΰ	U2 OF NAFFUKINAHA	- 14 15	2.5 X	58.52		=	
Ü	UZ OO HAF OKIHAWA	1.		=	50	2.150	LT
U	U3 66 HAF OKTHAWA		23 8	72.22	SO	4.833	HT
Ū		t.	20 X	63.04	50	2.046	LT
-		14	20 X	76.04	SÚ	3.627	HT
Û	04 OU MAE OKINAWA	N	24 X	67.75	SO	3.926	LT
U	U4 66 HAF OKINAWA	1ú	24 X	78.83	SÜ	4 <b>.</b> 52 <b>7</b>	HT
Ū	US DO HAP + UKTHAHA	1/1	31 X	70.97	SU	4.750	LT
Ŋ	US OF HAFFOKINAWA	N	31 X	82.Co	SD	2.695	HT
Ũ	UB BO HAF OKINAHA	14	3.3 X	75.39	SD	4.663	LT
D	U6 OU HAF + UKINAWA	14	33 X	85.43	วบ	5.221	HT
υ	U7 DO NAF. OKIHAWA	1/1	34 X	90.88	50	2.371	HT
زا	07 66 NAF OKINAWA	14	34 X	31.38	50	4.250	LT
IJ	UB DO HAFFUKINANA	1/1	34 X	83.71	SU	2.813	LT
U	OB OD HAFFUKINAWA	1.1	34 X	92.67	Sõ	3.680	HT
Ū	09 66 NAF OKINAWA	Ν	33 X	79.82	รอ	2.256	LT
۵	U9 OO NAF + UKINAWA	٨	33 X	39.61	SO	3.791	нT
D	10 ob NAF. OKINANA	1	34 /	74.41	รีอั	1.811	LT
Ö	10 66 NAF OKINANA		34 X	82.75	SÜ	3.006	uT
ũ	11 GO NAFROKINAWA	N:	33 X	68.55	50	3.317	LT
Õ	11 on NAF. OKINAWA	N.	33 X	77.85	53	3.203	нŤ
ت	12 60 BAF, OKINAAA	N.	2 X	59.00	5.D	4.950	- 1 ·
Ü	12 oo NAF JOKINANA	N	$\frac{a}{2}$ $\times$	31.50	3 S.)	4.950	. ; ; ;
_	TE OU MAI / CHAMAMA	1.4	۸ ے	) I • J U	っし	4.750	. ) 4

TABLE 6. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered and Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NOF, Sasebo, Japan.

۲.	NO TO CASENO.	JAPAN	N	1	, . A	58.00	SD	.000	LT
Ú	04 62 SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	1	x	62.00	SD	.000	HT
D O	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	MAMAL	N	4	x	57.75	50	4.425	LT
U	05 62 SASEBO.	NVAVE	N	4	â	66.25	รับ	1.708	HT
ם	05 62 3/3Eb0	JAPAN	N	4	x	64.00	SU	4.830	LT
Ü	06 62 SASEBO	JAPAN	N	4	x	70.50	Sõ	1.732	HT
Ü	07 02 SASEBUT	JAPAN	N	5	X	69.20	รม	4.324	LT
D	07 62 SASEDO	JAPAN	N	5	x	75.80	SU	4.604	HT
บ	08 62 SASEB91	JAPAN	N	14	x	73.75	50	1.893	LT
υ	08 02 SASEBU.	MACIAL	N	4	X	79.00	50	1.633	HT
Ü	09 02 SASEBO	JAPAN	N	4	X	71.75	SU	.957	LT
b	09 02 SASEDO.	JAPAN	11	14	X	78.00	SU	.R16	нT
Ü	10 62 SASESO,	JAPAN	N	5	Х	54.40	SD	2.608	LT
Ü	10 62 SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	5	X	70.80	SD	2.775	HT
Ü	11 62 SASEBO.	JAPAN	fa	4	X	60.50	SD	3.697	LT
ō	11 62 SASEBO,	MAYAL	N	4	X	67.75	รง	1.708	HT
Ď	12 62 SASEBO,	JAPAN	N	5	X	54.00	SD	1.225	LT
Ď	12 02 SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	5	Х	59,60	SÜ	3.209	HT
ΰ	01 od SASEBO,	JAPAN	Ν	5	X	52.20	SD	3.194	LT
Ü	01 63 SASEBO.	JAPAN	Ν	5	Χ	58.20	SD	2.168	HT
Ð	02 63 SASEBO.	JAPAN	Ν	4	X	48.00	SU	2.449	LT
O	02 63 SASEBO:	JAP.V:1	11	4	X	56.25	SU	2.062	НT
U	03 n3 SASEBO,	<b>JAPAN</b>	Ν	4	X	49.75	SD	3.594	LT
Ú	03 63 SASEBO.	JAPAN	11	tt	Χ	57.50	SD	2.517	HT
D	04 63 SASEBO.	MAPAN	Ν	5		52.20	50	2.588	LT
Ü	U4 63 SASEBO,	JAPAN	11	5	X	61.80	SD	2.804	HT
U	U5 63 SASEBO.	MAMAL	Ν.	4	X	59.00	รบ	3.559	LT
Ü	05 63 SASEBO,	JAPAN	1:1	4		67.75	50	3.500	HT
Ü	06 63 SASEBO.	JAPAN	Ν	4		66.50	รถ	2.517	LT
D	06 63 SASEBO.	MAPIAL	N	11		73.00	SD	2.449	HT
Ū	07 63 SASEBO.	<b>JAPA</b> H	И	5		72.00	SD	4.301	LT
D	07 63 SASEnO,	JAPAN	ţ1	5		77.80	SD	3.493	HT
D	08 ნპ SASEდ0:	JVI, VN	N	4		-	SD	.500	LT
υ	OB 63 SASERO.		Ν	4			SD	1.826	HT
D	09 63 SASELO,		N	٤		71.80	50	3.493	LT
บ	09 63 SASEBO.		N	G			SO	2.702	HT
U	10 63 SASEBO.		N				SU	1.732	LT
Ũ	10 63 SASEBO		N	3			SÜ	1.528	HT
Ü	11 03 SASE00,		11	L.			SD SD	2,217	LT
υ	11 65 SASEBO		11	ι,			SD	1,000	HT
U	12 63 SASEBO		11	L		•	SD	1.155	LT
D	12 63 SASEUU	JAPAN	Ν		<b>≯</b> Χ	58.75	รบ	1.708	HT

TABLE 6. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered and Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NOF, Sasebo, Japan (Contd).

		•								
υ	U1 64	SASE OU.	JAPAN	74	3	X	50.33	SU	3.055	LT
Ü	01 64	SASEBO.	UMPAN	1		Х	59.00	SD	1.000	HΤ
Ū	02 04	SASENO,	JAPAN	11	5	Х	47.20	Sυ	1.643	LT
U	02 64	SASELU.	JAPAN	11	5	Х	55.40	SU	2.608	HT
D	03 64	SASEHO.	JAL AN	11	5	Х	50.60	รบ	1.817	LT
Ū	03 64	SASEUD.	SAFAN	14		X	56.80	SO	1.304	HT
Ū	04 04	SASE act	JAFAN	14	3	Х	58.67	SD	6.028	LT
Ü	04 64	SASEBO	JAPAN	14	3	X	66.67	SD	5.508	HΫ́
Ũ	U5 p4	SASEBU.	JAPAN	N	5	X	63.00	SO	1.225	LT
Ū	05 64	SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	5	Х	69.10	SÜ	1.673	HT
Ū	00 04	SASEDO.	JAFAN	N	5	Х	67.CU	SD	2.739	LT
Ď	06 64	SASEBO.	NAHAU	N	5	X	72.80	SD	2.775	HT
Ď	07 64	SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	4	X	71.25	SD	4.272	LT
ΰ	07 64	SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	4	Х	77.25	SD	3.096	HT
ΰ	08 64	SASEDO.	JAPAN	N	Ś	X	76.60	SU	3.782	LT
Ü	U8 64	SASEBO.	JAI,VII	11	5	X	81.60	<b>SD</b>	1,817	HT
ΰ	09 64	SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	4	X	73.50	SD	2.380	LT
ΰ	09 04	SASEBO.	JAPAN	N	4	X	79.75	SD	.957	HT
Ū	10 04	SASEBO.	MAPAN	11	4	X	67.25	50	957	LT
ΰ	10 64	SASEBO.	JAPAN	La.	4	X	73.75	SD	1.258	HT
ΰ	11 04	SASEBO.	JAPAL	N	4	X	61.75	SD	2.986	LŤ
Ü	11 04		JAPAN	r.	i <sub>4</sub>	X	67.00	SÜ	2.582	HT
ΰ	12 64		JAPAN	N	4	X	52.00	SD	3.367	LT
Ď	12 64		PAPAR	14	ц	X	60.00	SU	2.100	HŤ
				N	4	X	48.25	SD	3.304	LT
()	01 65		UAPAN UASAN	11	4	x	55.50	5D	4.203	нT
Ü	(1 05			N	3	X	46.67	SD	2.082	LT
U	02 65		JAPAN BARA	N	3	x	53.33	50	3.512	HT
Ü	02 05		MAMAN		3	x	47.67	Sú	•577	LT
D	- 03-ს5 - 03-ნ5		NAHAU	N 11	3	x	55.67	50	•577	HT
D						x	50.33	50	1.528	LT
r)	04 65		MAMAD	11 N	3 3	x	59.33	50 50	1.528	HT
Ď	04 65			11	3	x	58.00	SU	2.000	LT
Ď	05 05		MARAU MARAU	N	3	x	64.67	SU	1.528	HT
D	05 65			14		x	63.33	SD SD	4.163	LT
D O	06 65		JAPAN		3	x				11T
D 65	06 05		JAPAN	11	3		70.67	SD	2.309	LT
Ü	07 05		MAHAL	11	3	X	68.33	SD	3.786	
U	07 65		NVIAC	11	3	X	75.33	SD	3.786	HIT
Ď	08 05		JAPAH	14	4	X	73.00	50	.816	LT
Ď	08 65		JAI AH	H	4	X	78.00	5D	2.100	HT
Ü	09 65		JALAN	И	3	X	68.67	SD	2.309	LT
0	09 65			N	3	X	73.67	SD	2.309	HT
Ŋ	10 05			И	2	X	64.50	SD	.707	LT
D	10 05			14	2	X	69.60 69.60	5D	2,828	LT
Ú	11 65			N	5	X	61.60	- 50 - 60	2.915 3.493	HT
D	11 65			N N	5	X	65,80 52,50	- SD - SD	2.121	LT
Ď	12 65			[·]	2 2	X	57.50			HT
D	12 ob	SASEBO,	OV5VII	11	2	۸	37.30	SD	2.121	F1 (

TABLE 7. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NOF, Sasebo, Japan.

Ū	01 06	SASEBO,	JVI.VI	N	12 X	58.42	SU	3.118	LT
υ	01 00	SASEUO.	JAPAN	Ν	12 X	60.00	SD	3.045	ΗT
Ū	02 00	SASEBO,	JAPAN	N	12 X	57.75	50	3.415	LT
D	02 ის	SASEBO	JAPAN	N	12 X	59.25	SD	2.340	нт
Ð	03 66	SASEUO,	MAMAL	N	14 X	56.29	รง	7.937	LT
Ü	03 00	SASEBO,	JAPAN	N	14 X	59,50	SD	3.132	ΗT
υ	04 pp	SASEBOL	MAPAL	Ν	14 X	57.57	SD	2.533	LT
D	U4 60	SASEUU.	JAPAN	1/	14 X	59.71	SD	2.335	HT
Ð	05 ინ	SASEDO	JAPAN	N	15 X	58.00	SD	2.236	LT
IJ	<b>05 66</b>	SASEBO,	MARAN	N	15 X	59.60	SD	1.765	HT
Ð	06 66	SASEDO,	<b>JVHVM</b>	N	13 X	59.23	SD	2.166	LT
Ü	06 66	SASEBO,	MACAL	N	13 X	61.38	SD	2.293	HT
Ü	U7 o6		<b>NVHV</b>	11	11 X	60.64	รม	1.286	LT
D	07 no	SASE60.	JAP, AN	11	11 X	63.73	รม	2.970	ΗT
υ	08 სს	SASEBU.	JAPAN	И	11 X	63.64	SD	2.873	LT
Ū	08 öü	SASEBO.	JAPAN	11	11 X	64.73	รบ	4.052	HT
ט	09 66		NAPAN	И	14 X	66.14	SD	4.016	LT
D	09 66		JAPAN	Ν	14 X	69.21	SD	5.549	HT
O	10 00	SASEBO,	MAPAN	11	13 X	65.62	SQ	2.364	LT
D	10 ის	SASEBO,	JAPAN	N	13 X	67,62	SD	4.788	HT
D	11 66	SASEBO,	JAPAN	11	13 X	62.46	ŞD	2,605	LT
D	11 bu	SASEBO,	JAPAN	Ν	13 X	64.77	SD	1.301	HT
D	12 00	SASEBO.	JAPAN	Ν	14 X	61.50	รม	3.757	LT
Ū	12 00	SASEBO,	NAHAU	14	14 X	63.71	<b>S</b> D	2.701	HT

TABLE 8. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NOF, Sasebo, Japan.

U	U1 6t	SASELO,	JAPAN	11	.77 X	38.33	SD	5.910	LT
U	01 00	SASEBO,	JAPAN	11	27 X	47.35	SU	2.828	HT
U	02 00	SASEDOF	JAPAH	11	2.7 X	40.41	SU	5.250	LT
υ	02 ot	SASEDO.	JAPAH	f:‡	27 X	53.22	SD	4.209	HIT
D	03 bt	SASEBO,	JV5VI1	11	<b>3</b> 0 X	43.97	SD	5.684	LT
Ü	03 br	SASEGO,	JAPAN	14	30 X	<b>55.</b> 50	SD	5.888	ΗT
D	04 bt	ა SASEცმ∙	<b>JAPA</b> M	ři	28 X	46.89	SU	5.698	LT
Ø	04 00	5ASEDO+	NVAVE	i.	2º X	58.39	SU	4.732	HT
Ū	05 nt	SASEDO+	CAPAN.	N	33 X	51.7o	รบ	5.397	LT
Ŋ	05 bt	SASEBO.	DVI-VIA	11	33 X	65.70	SU	8.045	HT
Ü	06 60	5ASEBO≠	NV5V1	N	36 X	54.43	SU	6.971	LT
Ü	06 00		NV.FAL	1/1	30 X	72.13	SD	5.097	HT
D		SASEDO.	NVLVI	11	28 X	68.14	รูบ	4.672	LT
U	U7 0	> 585E00+	PIVAM	I.	28 X	77.63	SD	6.832	HT
U	08 60		DVIVI	11	29 X	77.55	SD	6.248	LT
D	_08_Ú			11	5à X	86.70	SD	5,090	HT
Ū	09 bi		JAP.V.4	N	30 X	80.17	<b>S</b> ()	2.890	LT
D	09 6	-		11	30 X	86.07	SU	5.219	HT
D	10 6		NVAVI	14	30 X	66.40	SU	5.624	LT
D	10 0		AV5V4	14	30 X	73.83	SD	5.402	HT
D	11 0		JAPAN	fv.	29 X	61.10	SU	4.858	LT
Ü	11 0		JAPAN	N	29 X	07.31	50	4.892	HT
D	12 0		<b>JVI,VII</b>	£1	31 X	47.74	SÜ	7.216	LŢ
٠Ü	12 6	5 SASEUO,	DVAVC	11	31 X	57.26	SD	5.938	

TABLE 9. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan.

υ	07 6	3 IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	114 X	75.61	Sil	5.217	LT
Ď	U7 6		JAPAH N	114 X	81.68	SD	6.311	HT
ΰ	08 6	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	JAPAN N	100 X	79.14	SD	3.039	LT
Ď	08 n		JAPAH N	100 X	84.50	SD	4.198	HT
υ	09 6		JAPAN N	69 X	74.28	SD	4.273	LT
ΰ	09 0		JAPAN N	69 X	30.49	SD	4.858	HT
ט	10 b		JAPAN N	74 X	66.18	SD	4.408	LT
Ü	10 6		JAPAN N	74 X	71.24	SD	5.152	HT
υ	11 0		JAPAN N	67 X	59.01	SD	4.312	LT
υ	11 0		JAPAN N	67 X	64.88	SD	4.021	HT
Ü	12 0		JAPAN N	69 X	50.54	รบ	4.009	LT
Ď	12 o	T	JAPAH N	69 X	55.45	SD	3.475	HT
Ö	01 0	- · · · ·	JAPAN N	83 X	47.70	SD	3.718	LT
Ď	01 0		JAPAN N	83 X	52.25	SD	3.227	HT
ט	U2 U		JAPAH N	78 X	43.69	รม	3.676	LT
ט		4 IWAKUHI.	JAPAN N	78 X	48.65	SD	3.921	HT
ŭ	<b>02</b> 0		JAPAN N	88 X	46.75	SD	2.797	LT
ā		4 IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	88 X	51.60	SD	4.050	HT
Ď		4 IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	73 X	54.78	SD	5.202	LT
υ		4 IWAKUNI.	JAPAI N	73 X	63.71	SD	7.015	HT
Ü		4 IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	65 X	61.94	SD	3.501	LT
บ		4 IWAKUNI.	N NAGAL	65 X	68.85	รม	5.133	HT
Ď		4 IWAKUNI.		70 X	68.07	SD	2.149	LT
ΰ		4 IWAKUNI.		70 X	73.14	รถ	4.691	HT
Ü		4 IWAKUNI.		47 X	74.21	SD	5.872	LT
Ü		4 IWAKUNII.		47 X	83.64	SU	7.158	HT
Ū		4 IWAKUNI.		83 X	82.34	SD	2.032	LT
Ū		4 IWAKUNI,		83 X	86.51	SD	5,090	HT
Ū		4 IWAKUNI.		87 X	79.00	SD	3.692	LT
Ď		34 IWAKUNI		87 X	83.89	รม	4.504	HT
ā		4 IWAKUHI	N HAMAL	73 X	69.84	SD	3.969	LT
Ū		4 IWAKUNI	and the second s	73 X	75.36	SD	5.460	HT
Ü		54 IWAKUIII	M MARAL	80 X	60.70	SD	4.596	LT
Ď		64 IWAKUNI	N MAGAL	80 X	65.92	รม	5.108	HT
Ū	12	64 IWAKUNI	N HAPAL .	104 X	50.90	รถ	4.499	LT
IJ	12			104 X	55.20	SD	4.264	HT
-							_	
b	01 6	65 IWAKUHI		114 X	46.03	SD	4.757	LT
U	U1 0	65 IWAKUNI		114 X	51.25	SD	5.148	HT
U	02			103 X	43.53	SD	5.810	LY
υ	U2 (			103 X	50.85	SU	6.109	HŢ
Ú		PP IMVKOMI		109 X	44.91	SD	5.078	LT
D	03	65 IWAKUHI	, JAPAN N	109 X	52.88	SU	7.305	HT

TABLE 9. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan (Contd).

υ	U4 65	IWAKUNI	N INSING	55 X	50.18	<b>S</b> ()	4.699	LT
نا	04 65			55 X	56.73	50	7.240	HT
b	05 65			81 X	57.63	SU	7.252	LT
U	05 65			81 X	67.02	SD	8.601	HT :
IJ	00 05			132 X	65.52	SI)	5.837	LT
U	U6 05			132 X	75.52	50	8.408	HT
D	U7 u5			61 X		S()		
Ď	07 05			61 X	71.34 80.64	SD	5.316	LT
ט	U8 65			117 X	71.26		6.208	HT
Ď	08 65			117 X	86.30	SD	6.976	LT
ט	09 65			90 X		SD	7.177	HT
Ü	09 65				72.00	SD	6.109	LT
ΰ	10 65				83.32	SD	7.500	HT
Ö	10 05				68.20	SU	5.326	LT
ΰ	11 05			41 X	76.22	SD	4.993	HT
Ü	11 65		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	51 X	60.82	SU	5.649	LT
ΰ	12 05			51 X 42 X	71.65	SD	6.711	ΗŢ
ΰ	12 65				46.02	SD	6.755	LT
ΰ	01 00	ÎWAKUHI.		42 X 36 X	55.90	SD	5.695	НŢ
Ď	01 06	IWAKUNI		36 X 36 X	44.25	SD	6.429	LT
Ď	02 66	IWAKUHI.		53 X	61.69	SD	8.786	HT
Ü	02 00	IWAKUHI.	JAPAN N	53 X	42.40	SD	4.809	Lĭ
Ü	03 on	IWAKUNI.	JAPAH N	55 X	54,23	SD	8.721	HT
D	03 66	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	55 X	47.25 55.65	SD	5.176	LT
Ü	04 06	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	26 X	47.81	SD	6.096	HT
Ū	04 00	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	26 X	59.85	SD	7.869	LT
U	U5 v6	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	66 X	60.45	SD	7.821	HT
U	U5 60	IWAKUNI.	M MAGAL	66 X	67.76	SD	8.276	LT
Ū	06 00	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	48 X	67.00	SD	6.209	HT
υ	Ub bo	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	48 X	72.67	SD	5.664	LT
IJ	07 00	IWAKU!II.	JAPAN N	55 X		SÜ	4.309	HŢ
Ď	07 00	IWAKUNI,	JAPAH N	55 X	70.16 32.33	SD	7.386	LT
Ü	08 66	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	60 X	76.23	SD	9.475	IIT
D	68 vv	IWAKUNI.	U HAPAL	60 X	84.63	รบ รบ	7.552	LT
Ū	09 06	IWAKUNI,		105 X	76.57		7.059	HT
Ü	_	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	105 X	84.61	รช รช	6.029	LT
Ü	10 06	IWAKUNI,	JAPAI. N	83 X	67.60		6.835	HT
υ	10 00	IWAKUHI,	JAPAN N	83 X	75.13	SD	5.151	LT
U	11 00	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	85 X	59.44	SU SU	6.366 7.040	HT
U	11 00	IWAKUHI,	JAPAH N	82 X	69.26	5U SU	7,930	LT
Ü	12 00	IWAKUHI.	UNIAGAL	84 X	48.17	รม รม	5.960 7.000	IIT
U	12 06	IWAKUHI.	JAPAH N	84 X	57.62	SU	7.042	LT
		- ·- ·		J , ,	J / • U &	SU	6.109	HT

TABLE 10. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan.

U	UT BS IWAKUHI. JAPAN N	do X	72.94	50	5.658	LT
Ü	07 03 IWAKUHI, JAPAN N	99 X	88.44	SU	7.163	HT
	08 63 TWAKUNI, JAPAN N	X 88	75.45	50	4.601	LT
U U	08 63 TWAKUNI, JAPAN N	88 X	88.81	SD	6.456	HT
D	09 63 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	46 X	66.22	<b>S</b> 0	8.443	LT
D	U CO A MINISTER AND	46 X	80.83	<b>S</b> D	8.136	HT
r L	The state of the s	39 X	50.49	SÜ	9.673	LT
D	IU UU ZIIIUUU AA DAN M	39 X	68.10	Si	7.229	HT
D	10 00 200000000000000000000000000000000	25 X	41.90	SD	6.393	LT
D	11 00 100000000000000000000000000000000	25 X	66.80	SD	4.463	HT
Ü	7 7 0	27 X	35.30	<b>S</b> ()	6.776	LT
Ü		27 X	58.22	SD	5.528	HT
D	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	32 X	37.62	SD	8.717	LT
U		32 X	51.81	SD	4.822	HT
υ	The second secon	24 X	32.21	50	6.827	LT
D	02 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	24 X	48.17	SD	5.806	HT
D	02 64 TWAKUNI, JAPAH N	24 X	37.61	SD	6.691	LT
D	U3 64 IWAKUNI. JAPAN N	- 28 X	56.89	5D	5.776	HT
ט	U3 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N		49.15	SU	7.020	LT
υ	04 64 IWAKUNI + JAPAN N		75.30	50°	7.760	HT
D	04 64 IWAKUNI. JAPAN N	27 X	54.77	SD	6.604	LT
IJ	05 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	22 X	78.45	SD	7.608	HT
Ü	05 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	55 X		SU	5.896	LT
· ()	06 64 IWAKUHI. JAPAN N	26 X	50,06	SU	5.264	HT
υ	06 64 IWAKUHI. JAPAN N	26 X	81.77	SD	7.147	LT
D	07 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	14 X	72.00	50 50	5.076	HT
U	U7 64 IWAKUMI. JAPAN N	14 X	93.93	SD	5.326	LT
บ	08 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	19 X	77.84		6.941	HT
υ	08 04 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	19 X	96.79	SD	6.969	LT
Ü	09 64 IWAKUHI, JAPAH N	29 X	71.07	SD SD	5.055	HT
U	09 64 IWAKUMI: JAPAN N	29 X	89.14	SU		LT
U	10 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	24 X	57.62	SD	6.226	HT
O	10 64 IWAKUHI: JAPAH N	24 X	78.13	S0	5.636	LT
Ü	11 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	28 X	47.64	50	6.601	HT
D	11 64 IWAKUNI, JAPAN N	28 X	66.25	SD	5.797	LT
Ū	12 64 IWAKUHI. JAPAN N	31 X	37.74	SD	6.361	
Ü	12 64 IWAKUNI. JAPAN N	31 X	57.97	SD	7.744	HT
		25 X	36.52	รบ	7.709	LT
D		25 X	50.64	SD	6.921	HT
U	- A CAMPACIAN PARACE II	35 X		SD	6.206	LT
Ū	The state of the s	35 X		SD	8.221	HT
Ū	UZ UZ TIMIKUMA TADALI M	43 X			7.133	LT
U	1,0 (3,0 Later 1,0 Later 1	43 X			5.285	HT
U	U3 65 IWAKUHI, JAPAH N	Y 50 /	~ · · ·		,	

TABLE 10. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, MCAS, Iwakuni, Japan (Contd).

				1413451 51	03 V	36.04	SD	9.335	LT
D	04		IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	23 X 23 X	55.22	SU	5.728	HT
D		იხ	IWAKUHI.	JAPAN N		49.10	SD	9.179	LT
()		65	IWAKUHI.	JAPAN N		76.95	SD	<b>∂•</b> 087	HT
U		ი5	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	19 X 38 X	63.71	50 50	7.908	LT
D		65	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N		80.00	SU	6.678	HT
D	06	65	IWAKUHI.	N MARA	38 X	77.80	50 50	5.227	LT
Ü	07	ინ	IWAKUNI.	JAPAH N	20 X 20 X	92.60	50	5.995	HT
U.	<b>U7</b>	ხ5	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	-		SD	13.071	LT
D	08	65	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	49 X	65.65 92.29	50 50	6.696	HT
D	U8	სხ	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN II	49 X 42 X	60.98	SD	6.572	LT
D	09	05	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N		86.00	SD	8.451	HT
D	09	65	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	42 X 22 X	52.05	SD	6.855	LT
D	10	65	IMVKONI.	JAPAN N		79.18	SU	5.586	HT
D	10	05	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	22 X		SD	8.374	LT
D	11	65	IWAKUNI,	JAPAN N	25 X	50.04	SD	9.711	HT
υ	11	ინ	IMVKOUI!	Om mi	- 25 X	66.84 30.57	SD	9.506	LT
U	12	65	IWAKUNI,	N NAGAL	21 X	59.57	SD	5.437	HT
D	12	65	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	21 X		SD	9.084	LT
Ď	01	ის	IWAKUNI.	UNTAGAL	24 X 24 X	32.46 53.75	SD	9.119	HT
D	01	bb	IWAKUNI.	JAPAH N		27.57	SD	4.925	LT
IJ	02	ဝပ	IWAKUNI.	IAPAN N	21 X 21 X	56.38	SD	7.533	IIT
ũ	02	OO	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	26 X	36.69	SD	5.627	LT
D	03	υυ	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	26 X	56.12	SD	6.095	HT
Ü	03	ဂပ	IWAKUMI.	JAPAN N	12 X	40.42	รถ	7.255	LT
Ü	04	00	IWAKUNI	N NAPAU N NAPAU	12 X	67.83	SD	7.120	HT
Ď	04	ÚΒ	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	26 X	63.23	SD	7.067	LT
D	05	ΟU	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	26 X	71.92	SD	3.888	НТ
U	U5	66	IWAKUNI.	JAPAN N	16 X	68.62	50	11.354	LT
نا د	06			JAPAN N	16 X	77.00	SD	4.367	HT
D	06 0 <b>7</b>			JAPAN N	18 X	67.28	SD	11.970	LT
Q Q	υ <b>7</b>			JAPAN N	18 X	88.17	SD	4.806	HT
υ	08			JAPAN N	18 X	77.00	SD	3.773	LT
ט	08				18 X	91.78	SD	4.722	HT
		66		JAPAN N	30 X	69.57	รบ	9.039	LT
ט ט	09				30 X	88.37	รม	6.139	HT
Ü	10				24 X	59.21	SD	8.304	LT
บ	10				24 X	73.92	SD	3.550	HT
D	11				24 X	46.79	SD	11.440	LT
ט	11				24 X	70.58	SD	4.242	HT
Ü	12				24 X	34.46	SD	6.100	LT
Ď		ot			24 X	57.79	SD	7.144	HT
_									

TABLE 11. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NAS, Atsugi, Japan.

i U	MAGAL IOUZTA 20 EU	11	5a X	41.52	SU	4.740	LT
υ	U3 05 ATSUGI JAPAN	11	58 X	49.31	SU	4.457	IIT
ט	U4 05 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	65 X	45.92	รม	4.071	L.T
υ	U4 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	11	ნხ X	54.35	SU.	4.942	HT
υ	05 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	11	70 X	52.50	SU	5.558	L.T
Ü	US 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	70 X	61.50	SU	6.831	HT
Ü	U6 65 ATSUUI JAPAN	M	59 X	60.41	SU	3.970	L.T
υ	MAGAL IUUZTA 60 du	11	59 X	66.45	SD	5.422	HT
Ü	UT 65 ATSUUT JAPAN	11	85 X	66.38	SD	3.681	LT
υ	UT 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	ħ	85 X	71.92	SD	5.332	HT
ט	UB 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	1/1	tta X	72.14	SD	3.109	LT
ΰ	UB DS ATSUUI JAPAN	N	49 X	78.02	SU	4.776	HT
Ü	U9 05 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	80 X	69.85	51)	3.822	LT
ũ	U9 65 ATSUUI JAPAN	1.1	80 X	75.25	SU	4.300	HT
Ū	10 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	49 X	63.37	SU	3.757	LT
Ü	10 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	1.1	49 X	67.94	SU	3.631	HT
D	11 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	50 X	57 <b>.</b> 66	SD	4.457	LT
Ď	11 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	Ν.	50 X	64.42	SD	3.726	HT
ับ	12 65 ATSUUI JAPAN	N	67 X	49.94	SU	4.917	LT
Ü	12 65 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	67 X	54.31	SU	4.678	ΗŢ
ō	61 66 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	75 X	45.09	SU	6.267	LT
Ď	U1 DO ATSUGI JAPAN	11	75 X	50.79	SD	5.022	IIT
Ū	U2 60 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	56 X	43.62	SD	4.591	LT
IJ	U2 00 ATSUGI JAPAN	14	56 X	51.59	SD	4.827	HT
ย	U3 ob ATSUGI JAPAN	14	88 X	44.89	SD	3.593	LT
ō	U3 66 ATSUGI JAPAN	11	88 X	53.55	SU	3.513	HT
Ü	04 66 ATSUUI JAPAN	N	76 X	49.67	Su	3.991	LT
υ	04 ob ATSUGI JAPAN	1.1	7υ X	56.20	SU	5.264	HT
D	US OU ATSUGI JAPAN	Ν	74 X	56.18	SD	3.049	L.T
υ	US 60 ATSUGI JAPAN	1/1	74 X	63.35	SU	5.191	HT
D	Ub ob ATSUGI JAPAN	N	168 X	59.10	SD	3.917	LT
U	U6 no ATSUGI JAPAN	11	168 X	65.95	SU	5.794	HT LT
D	U7 OO ATSUGI JAPAN	:1	71 X	67.25	SU	4.318	
υ	UT OO ATSUUL JAPAH	М	71 X	72.59	SD	6.299	HT
D	UB 66 ATSUGI JAPAN	N	68 X	72.29	SU	4.617	HT
U	UB 00 ATSUUI JAPAN	N	68 X	77.13	SD	4.658	LT
D	U9 OU ATSUGI JAPAN		82 X	70.32	SU	3.617 4.472	HT
D	U9 GO ATSUGI JAPAN		82 X	76.56	SU	2.703	L.T
ט	TO BE ATSUUT JAPAN		52 X	66.17	SU	2.671	HT
υ	10 00 ATSUGI JAPAN		52 X	70.25	SD SD	6.301	l.T
U	11 00 ATSUUL JAPAN		75 X	60.00 66.41	SD SD	4.523	HT
b	11 00 ATSUGI JAPAN		75 X	51.37	50	7.932	LT
U	12 06 ATSUUT JAPAN		16 X 10 X		50	5.203	НT
υ	12 66 ATSUCT JAPAN	11	16 X	0% • 09	·)( <i>)</i>	.,,,	1 . 1

TABLE 12. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NAS, Atsugi, Japan.

13	13		CECTATE	LACLE &	1.4	4 4 ***	v	200 200		E 6.34	1.7
D			ATSUGI		11	117		•	. Sn	5.431	LT
Ù	Uto		ATSUGI			117	X	78.18	SD	3.436	HT
U	<b>U7</b>	ol	ATSUUI		14	114	X	75.20	SD	2.286	L.T
D.	<b>u7</b>	o1	ATSUGI	NAMAU	11	114	X	86.73	SU	-2.381	HT
Ü	<b>U</b> 8	υl	ATSUGI	MARA	14	106	X	75.83	SD	3.468	LT
IJ	ยูบ	υl	ATSUUI	MASIAU	11	106	X	36.52	รอ	2.737	HT
U	u9	<b>01</b>	ATSUUI	MAGAL	11	123	X	72.25	SD	3.505	LT
Ü	U9	öΙ	ATSUUI	NACIAL	11	123	X	85.10	SD	3.012	HT
Ü	10	<b>v1</b>	ATSUUI	JAPAN	14	143	X	60.57	SD	5.019	L.T
Ü	10	υl	ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	143	X	74.78	SD	5.073	HT
D	1.1	ń1	ATSUGI	MAMAL	И	123	X	50.26	SD	6.100	LT
D	11	61	ATSUGI	MAMAL	1.1	123	X	65.73	รบ	6.390	HŤ
Ō	12	<b>51</b>	ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	161	X	39.39	SD	4.626	LT
Ŭ				JAPAII	11	161	X	55.08	SU	6.597	HT
Ď	UI	•	ATSUUI		N	152	x	37.47	SD	5.106	LT
Ď	U1		ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	152	x	48.84	SO	5.819	
Ü	U2		ATSUGI		Ni	142					HT
D	u2		•	MATINE			X	34.75	SD	3.284	L.T
D.	03			_	11	142	X	52.76	SD	8.126	HŢ
			ATSUGI	JAPAN	V)	175	X	38.51	SD	4.294	LT
D	03		ATSUGI		11	175	X	55.19	SD	5.149	HT
D	U4		ATSUGI	JAPAN	Ħ	36	X	52.31	SÜ	6.458	l.T
D	U4	02	ATSUGI		11	36	X	67.75	SÜ	3.894	HT
D	U5		ATSUGI		14	148	X	56.61	SD	3.432	LT
r,	υ5		ATSUGI		H	144	Х	70.67	SD	3.419	HT
Ü	U6	20	ATSUGI		14 .	174	X	64.14	SD	2.398	LT
Ü		62	ATSUGI		14	174	X	75.41	SD	2.901	HT
D	υ7	ひど	AT5UU1		14	150	X	70.32	SD	4.897	I_T
D	υ7	o2	ATSUGI	JAPAN	14	150	X	30.60	SD	4.660	HT
U			ATSUGI		N	172	X	77.12	SD	2.235	L, T
U	υ8	62	ATSUGI	NAMAL	141	17.2	Х	87.35	SÜ	2.339	HT
1)	09	tic	ATSUGI	JAPAH	14	143	Χ	71.20	SÜ	5.003	l. T
U	09	Oc.	ATSUGI	MARAN	14	143	Х	83.60	SD	2.847	HT
C	10	02	ATSUGE	JAPAN	N	154	Х	56.65	รีบ	4.845	LT
D	10	ند	ATSUGI	DAPAN	Ni	154	Х	72.06	SU	6.780	HT
U	11	υż	ATSUGT	JAPAH	ħì	171	X	47.78	SU	6.618	LT
D	11			HAMAL	14			01.11		7.811	HT
Ü	12	υz	ATSUUI	JVbVI4	11	153		38.10	50	2.225	l. T
Ü			ATSUGI		N	153		52.60	50	3.894	1 T
		.,_	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			100	^	12 • 00	30	<b>3 • €54</b>	111
Ü	υ1	o5	ATSUUL	UAPAH	14	154	Χ	31.58	SD	3.492	L.T
Ď			ATSUUL	JAPAN	11	154		17.70	SU	4.619	HT
ñ		53	ATSUGI	MARAN	N	151	X	32.90	SU	3.500	LT
ΰ	U2		ATSUGI	NAMAN	ii	151	X	48.12	SU	7.354	HT
0			ATSUGI	JAPAN	i.	177		36.80	SU	5.107	L.T
• /	00	00	77.000	J/11 /114	• •	4 , ,	- 1	20000	. 707	21101	k. f

TABLE 12. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NAS, Atsugi, Japan (Contd).

	41.74	. 7. 11. 7	1412611	A.1	477 V	54.01	SD	6.099	HT
ñ		ATSUGI		N	177 X				LT
D		ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	148 X		SU	4°-258	HT
D		ATSUGI	NAMAN	N	148 X		SU	5.021	
Ü		ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	173 X		SÜ		LT
נ		ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	173 X		SÜ	5.028	HT
D	•	ATSUÇI	JVbVN	Ŋ	146 X		SU	8.214	LT
Ü		ATSUGI	1V6VI	N ·	146 X	-	SU	5.820	HT
Ü		ATSUCI	11APAI1	14	107 X	• -	SD	3.702	LT
Ü		ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	147 X		รม	3.888	HT
D	08 და	ATSUGI	NAHAL	Ν	167 X		<b>5</b> D	2.277	LT
D	08 იპ	ATSUUI	JAPAN	14	167 X		SÜ	2.555	HT
U	ŭ9 n3	ATSUGT	NVJVC	11	138 X	67.00	SD	5.497	LT
U	U9 სპ	ATSUGI	NACIAL	N	138 X	78.25	SÜ	4.074	HT
U	10 vá	ATSUGI	NAGAL	M	136 X	56.18	SD	4.092	LT
()	10 03	ATSUGI	NAMAL	N	136 X	72.13	SD	5.637	HT
Ū	11 03	ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	140 X	48.51	SD	7.018	LT
Ü	11 63	ATSUGI	MAPAN	1.1	140 X	65.49	รม	5.086	HT
Ü	12 65	ATSUGI	NAPAN	11	143 X		SU	6.381	LT
U	12 63	ATSUGI	JAPAN	11"	143 X		SD	4.874	HT
Ü	U1 64	ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	164 X		SD	3,986	LT
D	01 64	ATSUGI	UVAV	И	164 X		SD	6.833	HT
D	02 64	ATSUGI	JAPAN	14	140 X		รบ	4.817	LT
Ü	U2 04	ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	140 X		SU	4.124	HT
Ü	U3 64	ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	10 X		SD	5.473	LT
D	03 64	ATSUUI	JAPAN	N	10 X		SD	2.635	HT
نا	03 05	ATSUGI		N	44 X		SU	4.345	LT
ΰ	03 65	ATSUGI		N	44 X		SU	4.008	ΗT
Ü	04 65	ATSUGI		11	68 X		SU	4.296	L.T
Ü	04 05	ATSUGI		11	68 X		SU	6.311	HT
Ü	05 65	ATSUGI		14	24 X		Sb	6.002	LT
Ö	05 n5	ATSHUI		11	24 X		SU	5.495	HT
D	05 55	ATSUGI		N	28 X		SU	5.525	LT
Ö	06 n5	ATSUGI		И	28 X		SD	4.754	HT
ΰ	U7 65	ATSUGI	NAMAL	11	46 3		S0	4.055	LT
ย	07 65	ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	46 X		- SU	4.960	HIT
D		ATSUGI		N	36 3		, SU	6.456	LT
			JAPAN				SU	4.554	HT
Ŋ	U8 05			N	36 2				
Ü	09 55	A SUUS		N	57 >		SD	4.343	LΪ
ñ	09 65	ATSUGI		11	57 >		SD	6.420	HT
D	10 65	ATSUGI		Ni Ni	30 )		- S0	5.687	L.T
D D	10 65	ATSUGI		11	39 >		SD	6.889	HT
D	11 65	ATSUGI	NACIAL	N	1.1	( 49.45	รบ	6.517	L.T

TABLE 12. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NAS, Atsugi, Japan (Contd).

b	11	65	ATSUUT	NVAVC	14	1.1	. <b>X</b>	66.36	SU	5.714	HT
U	12		ATSUGI	MARIAL	14	18	X	36.61	SD	4.118	l. T
U	12		ATSUGL	JAPAN	11	18	X	51.94	รม	<b>5.</b> 888	HT,
Ü	u1	เวย	ATSUGI	NVAVE	M	52	X	36.00	SU	5,636	LT
U	U1	00	ATSUGI	JAPAN	M	52	X	40.03	SU	9.784	HT
ť,	02	OD	ATSUG1	NVIVE	11	46	X	37.46	SU	4.395	LT
Ü	02	กถึ	ATSUUL	JAPAN	1.1	46	X	55.00	<b>S</b> U	4.077	HT
U	u3	οò	ATSUUI	MAPAN	11	62	X	42.03	SU	5.291	L-T
D	03	06	ATSUGI	NAMAL	11	62	X	,60 ₀ 6 ს	SD	5.359	HT
U	<b>U4</b>	ပပ်	ATSUGI	MATAL	N	62	X	49.66	50	5.506	LT
Ü	U4	οü	ATSUGI	MAMAL	11	62	X	67.05	Sir	6.572	ŀΙΤ
Ü	υ5	pσ	ATSUGI	JAPAN	M	58	X	56.72	SU	4.719	LT
D	υ5	96	ATSUGI	JAPAH	14	58	X	73.29	'sL	4.004	HT
D	ÜĠ	ΰΰ	ATSUGI	NAPAN	1/1	125	X	56.98	50	8.149	LT
D	ÜĠ	ნხ	ATSUGI	MAGAL	N	125	X	75.02	50	7.753	HT
D	υ7	บซ	ATSUUI	NAGAC	11	57	X	67.91	Su	10.098	L.T
U	υ7	ပ်ပ	ATSUGI	NAAVI	11	57	X	80.98	SD	6.432	HIT
D	UΒ	Oΰ	ATSUGI	NAPAN	11	50	X	72.96	SD	8.478	LT
D	υ8	ပပ	ATSUGI	NAMAL	Ν	50	X	86.90	SD	7.517	HT
D	09	bb	ATSUGI	MAGAL	:1	62	X	68.19	SD	7.384	1_ T
υ	u9	bb	ATSU <sub>0</sub> I	JAPAN	N	62	X	84.90	50	6.709	HIT
U	10	66	ATSUGI	NAMAN	11	52	X	64.00	SU	5.851	L.T
Ū	10	ပ်ပ်	ATSUGI	NAMAL	N	52	X	77.88	SD	7.758	HT
Q	11	bb	ATSUGI	JAPAN	N	55	X	55.49	SD	11.410	LT
D	11	bb	ATSUGI	JAPAN	11	55	X	72.51	SU	8•9a <b>7</b>	HT
ט	12	σó	ATSUGI	NAMAL	H	15	X	46.53	SD	12.194	L.T
Ð	12	ကပ်	ATSUGI	JAPAN	[]	15	X	68.87	50	10.875	HT

TABLE 13. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NOF, Yokosuka, Japan.

					1 . 7 . 7	54.59	SD	3.311	L.T
<b>f</b> >	U1 (	OO	YOKOSUKA		167 X	58.17	SU	2.548	HT
U	<b>U1</b> (	nė	YOKOSUKA		167 X	53.35	SU	4.129	I.T
(I)	u2 (	מט	• • •	N HAGAL	171 X	-	5D SD	2.718	HT
υ	u2 (	ทบ	YOKOSUKA	M HAGAL	171 X	57.43		2.742	L.T
زا	<b>V3</b>	oυ	YOKOSUKA			54.80	SU	2.516	HIT
Ð	<b>U</b> 3	bb	YOKOSUKA	M MASAL	172 X	58.17	SU	2.494	IT
ΰ		tib	YOKOSUKA	JAPAN N		54.92	SU		HT
Ď		öb	YOKOSUKA	M MARAL		58.24	SD	2.601	LT
Ū		กบ	YOKOSUKA	JAPAH N	174 X	57.40	SD	2.192	HT
Ü		gn	YOKOSUKA		174 X	61.03	SD	2.872	
υ		ဂပ	YOKOSUKA		176 X	58.85	SD	2.146	LT
b		υo	YOKOSUKA			62.45	SD	2.906	HT
ΰ		nb	YOKOSUKA			59.47	\$0	6.415	LT
Ü	_	ინ	YOKOSUKA	JAPAH N		65.75	รม	5.392	HT
_	-	đá	YOKOSUKA	JAPAN N		63.69	SÜ	4.226	L.T
Ü		ເນັ	YOKOSUKA			66.64	SU	6.009	HT
D			YOKOSUKA			63.44	SU	3.402	LT
D	• •	ho	YOKOSUKA			66.49	SD	6.112	HT
D	09			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	•	61.67	SD	3.568	LT
D	10	ပပ	YOKOSUKA			64.45	SD	3.912	HT
Ü	10	00	YOKOSUKA	<b>O (</b> ) ( ) ( )		59.64	SD	2.978	LT
D	11	ÖÖ				63.46	SD	3.760	HT
ΰ	11	ဂဝ	and the second second	O/11 1111 1			SD	5.307	L.T
D	12						SD	3.474	HT
r i	12	1313	YOKOSUKA	. UA9AU .	A 141 V	G 2 6 G 1	. 70		

TABLE 14. Minimum and Maximum Temperatures in Non-Earth-Covered Storage, Monthly Summaries, NOF, Yokosuka, Japan.

					35.05	راد'	(b) , 50 €	L i
U	01 00	YOKOSUKA JAPAH	N	Se X		SI.	4.716	HT
Ü	U1 60	YOKOSUKA JAPAH	M	56 X	50.39 70.23	50	6.513	L. T
Ū	u2 ou	YOKOSUKA JAPAN		55 X	38.73	SU	4.783.	HT
Ü	U2 00	YOKOBUKA JÁPALI		1,4. X	54.60	SU	3.898	LT
Ď	U3 00	, YOKOSUKA JAPAL		56 X	42.43		6.230	HT
υ	03 ot	The second of th	ı M	56 X	59.27	50	4.380	L.T
Ü	U4 ise	Land of the second of the All All	1 i i	$\Delta u \times$	48.87	5t)	5.441	нТ
U	04 ot	LANCE OF THE PARTY	/ N	70 X	61.23	SU	3.863	LT
Đ	65 of	LADAL DE LADAL	: 11	56 X	56.14	50	4.709	HT
Ü	<b>05</b> 00	1.6 (1.4)	: 11	56 X	70.89	Sü		·LT
Û	Un ot	ALLENS THE ALLENS TO ALL		59 X	59.19	รม	5.319	HT
		AND A LANDA		59 X	75.46	SU	6.548	L.T
Ü	• • •	A DAME OF A DAME		X 48	68.37	SU	6.940	HT
U	07 0	THE COURSE OF A DAI		X #3	81.36	SU	6.001	
Ð	U7 6	LADA! A LADA!	a N	· 71 X	75.86	SU	3.395	LT
l)	08 o   68 o		N 14	71 X	85.54	Su	6.605	HT
Ü	-	LANGE OF A DEATH AND A		90 X	71.17	SD	5.174	LT
D	09 b	WOLLDON IN A LADA		90 X	81.58	SU	6.135	IIT I T
b	09 6	ACIAL A HEADA		72 X	62.97	SD	4.466	I.T
را د	10 b	ACCOUNT TO LADA		72 X	71.69	SD	5.006	HT
Ü		TOTAL TADA		bò X	53.52	<b>S</b> 0	6.776	LT
Ö		6 YOKOSUKA JAPA		66 X	65.94	SD)	4.883	HT LT
D		6 YOKOSUKA JAPA		90 X	41.68	SD	6.590	
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# Appendix D

## STATISTICAL NOTES AND IMPLICATIONS

The following points concerning the data should be considered before making final judgement on the contents of this report.

- (1) The time intervals at which temperature readings were taken were not equal. The maximum and minimum temperature readings were those encountered within the magazine during those intervals of time. The difference in reading-time intervals biases the results in both maximum and minimum directions. It has been found that the temperatures in some magazines were read daily, weekly, biweekly, or monthly, or less frequently, depending on the material and procedures cogent to each facility. This, of course, biases the results upward as a high temperature for one day may be the recorded temperature for that magazine for a one-week or greater period, instead of for that specific day.
- (2) The amount of ammunition in the storage magazines is not always constant. The absorption of heat by the ammunition (dependent on the quantity of material) within the magazine could cause differences in temperature readings that are not accounted for.
- (3) The frequency at which the magazine doors are opened will also influence the temperature readings. This effect is also not accounted for.
- (4) The Data Summary indicating the number of maximum temperature readings exceeding nominal temperatures is exclusive of minimum temperature readings. Perhaps the minimum temperatures could be used in such a way as to provide the length of time which these nominal temperatures are exceeded. If, for example, the minimum temperature recorded for a reading interval is 90°F, it is certain that the temperature within the storage magazine was no lower than 90°F during that reading interval.

The number of data points, the averages, and the standard deviations of temperature readings for each month was reported in Appendix C because these statistics provide information concerning the distribution of temperature readings. If it is assumed that these temperature measurements are normally distributed (the Gaussian curve) within each month, and the data in most cases does not indicate that it is a poor assumption for practical use, the standard deviation can be used to attach probabilities of occurrences to nominal temperature values. For example, in July 1966, for non-earth-covered magazines at the Marine Corps Air Station, Iwakuni, Japan, the sample size is 18; the average high temperature is 88.17°F, and the standard deviation is

4.886°F (Table 10). From this and the assumption that the data is representative of the storage temperatures encountered in July, the probability of getting a storage temperature of 110°F or greater is essentially zero. In rare cases, the distribution of the temperature data from a given location does not appear to be normal due to a very few extraordinarily high temperatures. This phenomena will give the plotted data a lopsided or "skewed" appearance, and it results in the statistical estimate of the highest attainable temperature being too high. This could be remedied with a larger sample size. However, the method being discussed is still reasonably valid. If this method is applied to storage temperature means (x) and standard deviations (SD) (See Appendix C) from other months from all facilities, it would be found that reaching a temperature of 115°F for earth-covered magazines or 120°F for non-earth-covered magazines is unlikely.

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Storage magazine temperature measurements (32,548 data points) from Okinawa and Japan are under study. This data collection is for the purpose of establishing a temperature criterion by statistical methods for ordnance stored in explosive hazard magazines.

This report is the third of the series of reports which will cover explosive hazard magazine storage throughout the world. This report includes 30 figures and 14 tables.

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